

Short Communication: *Dugong dugon* Müller, 1776 (Sirenia, Dugongidae) in Bangka Island, Indonesia

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Abstract. Syafutra R, Adi W, Iqbal M, Yustian I. 2018. Short communication: *Dugong dugon* Müller, 1776 (Sirenia, Dugongidae) in Bangka Island, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 19: 823-830. *Dugong dugon* is a marine mammal species classified as Vulnerable. It has distribution in Indonesia, especially in Bangka Island. However, only four records of dugong were reported in Bangka Island in 1976, 2006, and 2007. In addition, there is little published information about local beliefs toward dugong and awareness actions toward dugong conservation in Bangka Island. This research compiled new records of dugong, local beliefs toward dugong, and awareness actions toward dugong conservation in Bangka Island. Sixteen new records of dugong were collected in Bangka Island leading to a total of 18 records for this island. All new records of dugong were obtained entirely from the eastern waters of Bangka Island. The new records also informed that most of the dugongs were found dead and entangled in gill nets. In addition, an interesting local belief caused Kurau Village becomes the most important location for fishermen to sell dead dugongs or dugongs' meat. Furthermore, three main awareness actions toward dugong had been implemented in Bangka Island in 2017.

Keywords: Awareness actions, Bangka Island waters, dugong, Indonesian waters, local beliefs, new records

INTRODUCTION

Dugong (*Dugong dugon* Müller, 1776) is one of large and long-lived marine vertebrates including turtles and inshore cetaceans (Preen 1998). According to de Iongh et al. (2009a), dugong is part of the order Sirenia. All sirenians are herbivore marine mammals and quite well adapted to their marine environment. The Sirenia order consists of two families, i.e., Trichechidae and Dugongidae. The dugong is one of the two members of the family of the Dugongidae. The other member, Steller's sea cow (*Hydrodamalis gigas*) was hunted to extinction within 30 years of its discovery in the eighteenth century. The Trichechidae family consists of the three manatee species, i.e., Florida manatee, Amazon manatee, and West African manatee. Both the dugong and the manatee are often referred to as sea cow but the dugong feeds primarily on seagrasses and the manatee is more gregarious. The dugong's closest non-sirenian relative is the elephant.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species classified dugong as Vulnerable (VU) (Marsh and Soltzick 2015). According to an assessment undertaken in 2008, dugong is now extinct in the Maldives, Mauritius, and Taiwan, and the species is declining in at least a third of the areas where it is found (CMS 2015). Remaining occurrence has been reported in Australia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, India (Andaman and Nicobar

Islands and Laccadive Islands), Indonesia, Japan (Nansei-shoto), Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mayotte, Mozambique, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea (Bismarck Archipelago), Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, and Yemen (Socotra) (Marsh and Soltzick 2015).

Indonesia remains an important refuge for dugong in Southeast Asia (Hutomo and Moosa 2005); nevertheless, the size of the Indonesian dugong population remains unknown (Kurniawan 2016). The first known written record of a dugong in Indonesia was made in 1712 by Samuel Falours, a Dutchman employed by the East Indies Company, who described how a juvenile dugong was kept for four days in a bathtub in Ambon (Hines et al. 2012). Estimates in the 1970s and 1994 respectively suggested that the Indonesian dugong population comprised 10,000 and 1,000 individuals (de Iongh et al. 2009a); however, these figures are considered little more than guesses, as very little scientific data is available on dugong distribution and abundance in Indonesian waters (Kurniawan 2016).

Marsh et al. (2002) reported the areas where dugongs have been observed within Indonesian territory include the coastal waters of Sumatra (i.e., Riau, Bangka Island, and Belitung Island), Java (i.e., Ujung Kulon National Park, Cilegon coast, Labuhan coast, south of Cilacap, Segara Anakan, and southeast of Blambangan), Kalimantan (i.e.,

Balikpapan Bay, Kotawaringin, Karimata Island Marine Reserve, Kumai Bay, and Derawan Island), Sulawesi (i.e., north-Arakan Wawontulap, Bunaken Island, central-Togian Islands Marine Park, south east and south coasts-Wakatobi, and Taka Bonerate Marine National Parks), Bali (i.e., south Bal, Uluwatu beach, and Padang-padang beach), East Nusa Tenggara (i.e., Sikka, Sema, Sumba, Lembata and Flores Islands, Kupang Bay Marine Park, and Komodo National Park), Maluku (i.e., Aru Islands (including Aru Tenggara Marine Reserve), and Lease Islands (Haruku, Saparua, Nusa Laut, Seram, and south of Halmahera), and West Papua (i.e., Biak Island, Padaido Islands, Sorong, Fakfak coasts, Cendrawasih Bay Marine National Park, and Wasur National Parks). However, only four records of dugong were reported in Bangka Island in 1976, 2006, and 2007 (de Iongh et al. 2009a, 2009b). In addition, there is little-published information about local beliefs toward dugong and awareness actions toward dugong conservation in Bangka Island. This research aimed to compile new records of dugong, local beliefs toward dugong, and awareness actions toward dugong conservation in Bangka Island.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Records about the occurrence of dugong in Bangka Island were compiled from Agency for Marine and Fisheries of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, well-known and reliable (local and national) online newspapers supported with photographs or videos, and interviews of reliable local people. All dugong records were screened, and unconfirmed or ambiguous dugong records were rejected. In addition, information about the distribution of seagrass bed in Bangka Island was compiled from the Center for Aquatic Resources and Small Islands Studies (CARSIS) of Bangka Belitung University, Bangka, Indonesia. Information about local beliefs toward dugong in Bangka Island was compiled by interviewing reliable local people ($n = 135$) with the snowball sampling method (Broadfoot 2000). Locations of interviews were decided based on locations of confirmed dugong records in Bangka Island. Furthermore, awareness actions toward dugong conservation in Bangka Island were compiled from Agency for Marine and Fisheries of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, and well-known and reliable (local and national) online newspapers supported with photographs or videos.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Records and distribution of dugong around Bangka Island

Sixteen new records of dugong were collected in Bangka Island leading to a total of 20 records for this island (Table 1). Most of the new records were obtained from Central Bangka District (56.25%) and the rest were obtained from South Bangka and Bangka Districts (25% and 12.5% respectively), and Pangkalpinang City (6.25%) (Figure 1). In old records, dugongs were limited to Bangka, South Bangka, and West Bangka Districts; and none were recorded in Central Bangka District and Pangkalpinang

City. However, there was no new record in West Bangka District.

Of the 22 dugongs found on new records, 81.82% were dead and 18.18% were alive. Of these, 50% were found entangled in gill nets, 40.9% were stranded, and 9.1% were found in guiding barrier trap net or called as *sero*. Gill nets are significant threat to many marine mammals including dugongs (Read et al. 2006; Moore et al. 2010; Pilcher et al. 2014; Marsh and Soltzick 2015). According to Marsh et al. (2002), gill nets have been threat to dugongs in many countries, i.e., Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Comoros, Mayotte, Seychelles, Mauritius, Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, India (including Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands), Sri Lanka, Japan, Taiwan, China, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, and Australia. In addition, there are four categories of stranded dugongs (Marsh et al. 2000): (i) neonates which have become separated from their mothers; (ii) diseased individuals which are still alive; (iii) dead individuals; and (iv) healthy individuals which have been stranded by the tide or by a storm surge.

All new records of dugong were obtained entirely from the eastern waters of Bangka Island (Figure 2). However, there was no new record of dugong in the northern and the western waters of Bangka Island. The facts were most likely related to the distribution of seagrass as dugong feed in those waters. Syari IA (2017, pers. com.) stated that the eastern waters of Bangka Island have better coral reef and seagrass bed distributions than the northern and the western waters, since the eastern waters were clearer than others. The statement of Syari IA (2017, pers. com.) is in line with Praseno et al. (1984) and Muzaki et al. (2010). Praseno et al. (1984) concluded that the eastern waters of Bangka Island have better clarity and salinity than the northern and the western waters; while Muzaki et al. (2010) concluded that the eastern waters of Bangka Island have lower turbidity than the northern waters. Water clarity is one of the factors affecting seagrass distribution, because most seagrass species require high water clarity to obtain more light for photosynthesis (Browder et al. 2013; Hughes et al. 2016; Reynolds 2016); while water salinity is one of the factors affecting seagrass distribution, because low water salinity can decrease the ability of seagrass photosynthesis (Dahuri et al. 2001; Hartati et al. 2012).

There are six genera of seagrass in the eastern waters of Bangka Island, i.e., *Halophila*, *Halodule*, *Cymodocea*, *Thalassia*, *Enhalus*, and *Syringodium* (Syari 2005; Indonesian Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Rosalina 2012; Adi et al. 2013; Adi 2015). These genera are eaten by dugongs (de Iongh 1997; Azkab 1998; Adulyanukosol and Poovachirano 2006; Juraij et al. 2014; Nontji 2015); however, the dugongs prefer seagrass genera which are high in nitrogen content (Lanyon 1991; Aragones 1996), low on fibre, and high on energy (de Iongh 1996). According to de Iongh et al. (2009a), the genera high on nitrogen and low on fibre are usually the fast-growing pioneer genera, which grow intertidally or

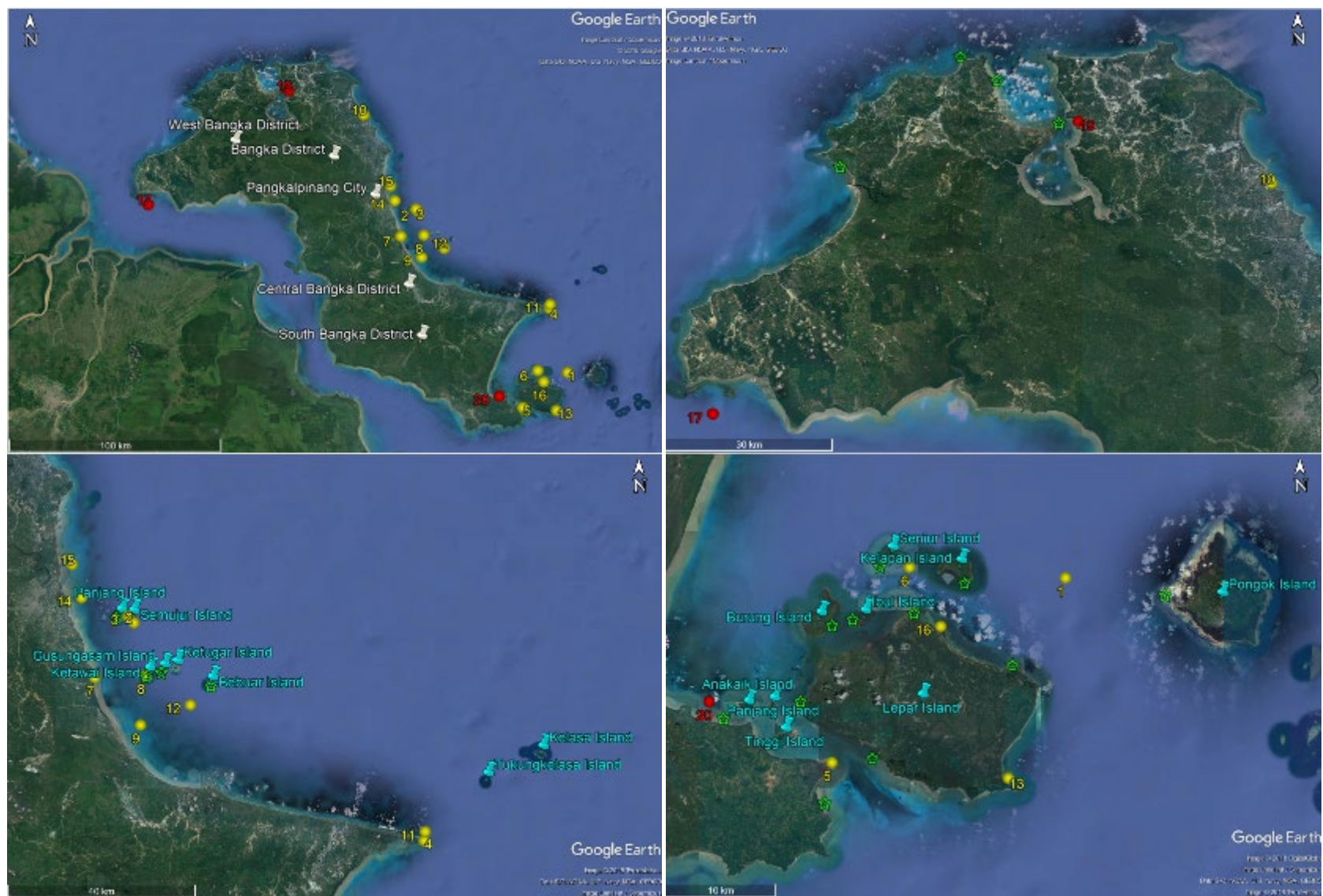


Figure 1. Distribution of dugong and seagrass bed in Bangka Island. Yellow dots refer to new records reported in this paper and red dots refer to old records. Numbers refer to record numbers in Table 1. Green stars refer to seagrass beds

Table 1. Details on all records of dugong in Bangka Island, Indonesia

Date of found dugong(s)	Location of dugong(s)	Estimated coordinate point of location	Number of dugong(s)	Total length of dugong(s)	Weight of dugong(s)	Description	Source(s)	Classification of dugong record
NR	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, South Bangka District, Lepar Pongok Sub-district	2°51'24.90"S 106°55'53.79"E	NR	NR	NR	Dugongs were often found in the waters around Pongok and Kelapan Islands.	Albert A 2017, pers. com.	New record
NR	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Pangkalan Baru Sub-district	2° 9'48.31"S 106°18'6.23"E	NR	NR	NR	Dugongs were often caught in the waters around Semujur Island by fishermen. The fishermen sold the dugongs to Kedimpel and Tanjung Gunung Villages. Local people of both villages resold them to Kurau Village, Koba Sub-district, Central Bangka District.	Wahyuni H 2017, pers. com.	New record
NR	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Pangkalan Baru Sub-district	2° 9'4.80"S 106°17'27.53"E	NR	NR	NR	Dugongs were often found in the waters around Semujur and Panjang Islands.	Maranda 2017	New record
23 July 2017	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Lubuk Besar Sub-district, Batu Beriga Village	2°34'46.15"S 106°51'15.97"E	1 adult	NR	NR	It was found entangled in a gill net owned by a Kurau fisherman in Batu Beriga waters and died.	Waseli R, pers. com.	New record
8 June 2017	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, South Bangka District, Tukak Sadai Sub-district, Sadai Village	3° 0'29.43"S 106°44'32.38"E	1 adult	NR	± 180 kg	It was stranded in Sadai waters and died.	Waseli R, pers. com.	New record
4 June 2017	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Pangkalan Baru Sub-district	2°50'54.01"S 106°48'18.86"E	1 adult female and 1 calf	± 2.36 m (adult female) and ± 1.5 m (calf)	NR	They were found entangled in a gill net in the waters around Seniur Island and died.	Wahyuni H 2017, pers. com.	New record
17 April 2017	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Namang Sub-district, Jelutung Village	2°16'5.87"S 106°13'38.31"E	1 adult	± 2.5 m	NR	It was stranded in Jelutung waters and released alive the next day.	Wahyuni H 2017, pers. com.	New record
16 April 2017	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Koba Sub-district, Kurau Village	2°15'49.33"S 106°19'28.21"E	1 adult	± 2 m	± 200 kg	It was found entangled in a gill net owned by Nahri in the waters around Ketawai Island and released alive the next day with compensation money Rp 8,000,000 = \$ 600.	Nahri 2017, pers. com.; Kurniawan 2017; Satriawan 2017	New record
5 January 2017	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Koba Sub-district, Penyak Village	2°21'31.45"S 106°18'52.39"E	1 adult	NR	± 100 kg	It was found entangled in a gill net and died. The meat was sold.	Satriawan 2017	New record
2015	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Bangka District, Riau Silip Sub-district, Deniang Village	1°44'43.32"S 106° 4'19.59"E	1 adult	NR	NR	It was stranded in Deniang waters and died.	Deventra W 2017, pers. com.	New record

8 August 2014	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Lubuk Besar Sub-district, Batu Beriga Village	2°33'43.78"S 106°51'22.59"E	1 adult	NR	± 200 kg	It was found entangled in a gill net owned by a Batu Beriga fisherman in Batu Beriga waters and died. The fisherman sold the meat to the center of fish auction of Kurau Village, Koba Sub-district, Central Bangka District.	Ran 2014	New record
4 September 2013	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Central Bangka District, Koba Sub-district, Penyak Village	2°19'12.92"S 106°24'34.17"E	1 adult male, 1 adult female, and 1 calf	NR	± 300 kg (adult female) and ± 20 kg (calf)	Three dugongs were found entangled in a gill net owned by Nizar in the waters between Penyak Village and Bebuar Island. An adult male loosed itself from the gill net. An adult female and its calf died. The adult female was sold to the center of fish auction; while the calf was sold by Nizar himself.	Rustam 2013, pers. com.; Zulkodri 2013	New record
2000-2010	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, South Bangka District, Lepar Pongok Sub-district, Lepar Island	3° 1'15.40"S 106°53'7.37"E	3 dugongs	NR	NR	They were stranded in Merun waters and died. Local people around Merun waters sold them to Kurau Village, Koba Sub-district, Central Bangka District.	Albert A 2017, pers. com.	New record
2007	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Pangkalpinang City, Bukit Intan Sub-district, Temberan Administrative Village	2° 6'55.45"S 106°12'7.26"E	1 adult	NR	NR	It was found entangled in a gill net and released alive into the waters.	Ragilmahar 2017, pers. com.	New record
1998	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, Bangka District, Merawang Sub-district, Air Anyir Village	2° 3'6.17"S 106°11'1.55"E	1 adult	NR	NR	It was found entangled in a gill net in Air Anyir waters and died. The meat was sold.	Effendi Z 2017, pers. com.	New record
< 1990	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, South Bangka District, Lepar Pongok Sub-district, Lepar Island	2°53'48.12"S 106°49'49.97"E	5 dugongs	NR	NR	Two dugongs were found in guiding barrier trap net or called as <i>sero</i> and three dugongs were stranded in Kampak waters. All dugongs died. Local people around Kampak waters sold the dugongs to Kurau Village, Koba Sub-district, Central Bangka District.	Albert A 2017, pers. com.	New record
2007	The western waters of Bangka Island, West Bangka District, Muntok Sub-district	2° 7'54.55"S 105° 9'55.64"E	NR	NR	NR	Dugongs were often found in the waters around Muntok.	de Iongh et al. 2009b	Old record
2006	Bangka Island	NR	1 dugong	NR	NR	Its meat was sold in the local market.	de Iongh et al. 2009a	Old record
1976	The northern waters of Bangka Island, Bangka District, Belinyu Sub-district	1°38'28.55"S 105°45'22.74"E	1 dugong	NR	NR	Its meat was sold in the local market in a small town on the shore of Kelabat Bay.	de Iongh et al. 2009a	Old record
1976	The eastern waters of Bangka Island, South Bangka District, Tukak Sadai Sub-district	2°57'29.93"S 106°38'33.68"E	2 dugongs	NR	NR	They were caught in Tukak bay.	de Iongh et al. 2009a	Old record

Note: NR = no recorded.

subtidally on sand or mud, like *Halophila* and *Halodule*. Empirical data from Preen (1992) and Aragones (1996) indicate that dugong normally consumes about 28 to 40 kg wet mass (3.16-4.52 kg dry mass) of seagrass per day. Both leaves and rhizomes and also parts of the roots of the seagrasses are eaten, producing distinctive feeding trails (de Iongh et al. 2009a). Although the dugong feeds primarily on seagrasses, some researchers have suggested that they can incidentally consume invertebrates (Preen 1995; de Iongh et al. 2009a).

The loss of dugongs in the northern and the western waters of Bangka Island according to Budi (2013) is also caused by offshore tin mining. The statement of Budi (2013) is supported by Nurtjahya et al. (2017) who concluded that offshore tin mining reduces water quality, changes seabed and its biodiversity, and increases the mortality of coral reefs and seagrass beds and their associated fauna. Nevertheless, Budi (2013) stated that the eastern waters of Bangka Island are still safe from the offshore tin mining.

Local beliefs toward dugong in Bangka Island

Overall, 135 local people from the 9 selected villages spread over five districts were interviewed (Table 2). All of the local people interviewed were fishermen aged 20 to 50. Based on these interviews, only four locations had local beliefs toward dugong, i.e., Penyak, Kurau, Batu Beriga, and Tukak Sadai Villages. In these villages, they believed that dugong tears could be used as an anti-aging potion as well as a love potion. Marsh et al. (2002) stated that dugong tears as a love potion or an aphrodisiac are a common belief in the people of Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, and Thailand. According to de Iongh et al. (2009a), dugong tears are collected when the dugong is caught alive. When the eyes are exposed to air, the lacrimal gland excretes tears. Nowadays, dugong tears can still be found in the market, but it often does not contain the real tear of the dugong anymore. Besides dugong tears, local people in Kurau Village believed that dead dugong was a gift from God and that they should get the meat of this dead

dugong; otherwise, they would have misfortune. This local belief caused Kurau Village becomes the most important location for fishermen to sell dead dugongs or dugongs' meat (Table 1). □

Local belief toward dugong in Bangka Island is also found in Lom tribe. The people in this tribe believe that dugong teeth can act as anti-black magic. They soak dugong teeth into cold water and spell it. The spelled water is then drunk by people who were affected by black magic (Afriyansyah et al. 2016). According to de Iongh et al. (2009a), several parts of the dugong (hair, bones, teeth, tusks, liver, gallbladder, and penis) are believed to have medicinal power in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. In addition, the bones of the dugong are also believed to give protection and good luck. The teeth are also used to make cigarette holders. □

Awareness actions toward dugong conservation in Bangka Island

Three main awareness actions toward dugong had been implemented in Bangka Island in 2017. No awareness action took place before 2017. The first action was the socialization of dugong conservation, which emphasized the importance of rescuing and conserving dugong and its habitat. The socialization took place in early January 2017 in Kurau and Penyak Villages, Central Bangka District carried out by Agency for Marine and Fisheries of Bangka Belitung Islands Province. This action was expected to increase local people awareness, especially fishermen toward dugong conservation (Wahyuni H 2017, pers. com.). The socialization in those villages was needed, because the villages were the main locations for fishermen to sell dead dugongs or dugongs' meat.

The second action was the establishment of Semujur and Panjang Islands, Central Bangka District as dugong conservation and rehabilitation areas in early July 2017 by Indonesian Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries. The establishment was a form of the awareness of Indonesian Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries toward dugong conservation in Bangka Island (Maranda 2017).

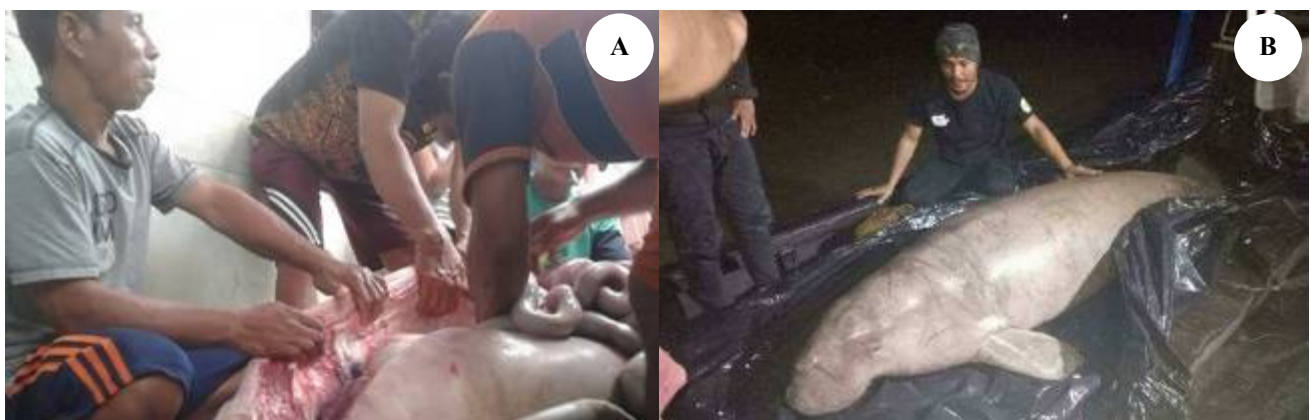


Figure 2. A. A dead adult dugong was being cut by fishermen to be sold in Penyak Village, Koba Sub-district, Central Bangka District on 5 January 2017 (photograph by Bangka Post); B. A live adult dugong was being rescued from Kurau Village, Koba Sub-district, Central Bangka District on 17 April 2017 (photograph by NGO of ALOBI)

Table 2. Local beliefs toward dugong in Bangka Island, Indonesia

Location of interviews		Date of interviews	Number of interviewers	Local belief in existence
Central Bangka District	Penyak Village	17 July 2017	15	Yes
	Kurau Village	22 July 2017	15	Yes
	Jelutung Village	5 August 2017	15	No
	Batu Beriga Village	21 October 2017	15	Yes
Bangka District	Deniang Village	19 August 2017	15	No
	Air Anyir Village	6 November 2017	15	No
Pangkalpinang City	Temberan Administrative Village	28 July 2017	15	No
West Bangka District	Muntok Sub-district	13 October 2017	15	No
South Bangka District	Tukak Sadai Village	4 July 2017	15	Yes

The third and latest action was the practice on how to handle stranded marine mammals. The practice took place in 5-7 September 2017 in Central Bangka District carried out by Indonesian Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries in collaboration with World Wildlife Fund-Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia), Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Agency for Marine and Fisheries of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Agency for Marine and Fisheries of Central Bangka District, and Pan Semujur Lestari Foundation. This action was expected that fishermen would be able to save the stranded marine mammals, especially dugongs. Besides fishermen, government officials, NGOs of conservation, researchers, and academics also participated in this action (Wahyuni H 2017, pers. com.).

Further research recommendation

Through this research, we concluded that dugongs are limited in the eastern waters of Bangka Island at present. Therefore, further research aimed to estimate dugong population in that waters is required. We recommend the further research use aerial survey combined with strip (i.e., fixed-width) transects (Hines 2002; Hines et al. 2005), which is the most commonly recommended survey method for the dugong (Marsh 1995; Pollock et al. 2006) and has been shown to be an efficient way to cover the most area with the least time and expense (Hines et al. 2005). In addition, we stated that the existence of dugong in the eastern waters of Bangka Island is most likely caused by the existence of healthy seagrass beds in that waters. Our statement is in line with Sheppard et al. (2000) who stated that dugongs are an indicator species for healthy seagrass beds. Thus, further research aimed to assess the health of seagrass beds in the eastern waters of Bangka Island is required.

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